

- b. Proceed with due caution, reduce the speed of the vehicle, maintaining a safe speed for road conditions, if changing lanes would be impossible or unsafe.

Upon receiving a record of judgement entered against a person for failure to adhere to the provisions set forth above, the bureau shall suspend the person's driving privileges for a mandatory period in accordance with the recommendation of the court that entered the judgement.

CHAPTER B

FAILURE TO APPEAR OR TO PAY FOR TRAFFIC OFFENSES: Failing to respond to the issuance of a citation by a law enforcement officer for speeding or other offenses or not paying for tickets after a judgement has been entered will lead to the suspension of your driving privileges. Upon receipt of a certification from a court that a person has not appeared or paid for a traffic offense, the BMV is required to suspend that person's driving privileges. The suspension is indefinite and ends only when the person has either appeared or paid for the offense, and provides proof of disposition to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles.

CHAPTER C

HABITUAL TRAFFIC VIOLATORS:

1. **Summary:** Indiana's Habitual Traffic Violator law provides serious penalties for persons who have committed repeat traffic offenses over a ten (10) year period. The Bureau of Motor Vehicles will use the criteria listed below to determine if a driver qualifies as a Habitual Traffic Violator.
2. **Qualifying as a Habitual Traffic Violator:** A habitual traffic violator is any person who, within a ten-year period collects convictions of the number and type outlined below:
 - a. **Two Serious Offenses Resulting in Injury or Death (Ten-Year Suspension), including:**
 - (i) reckless homicide;
 - (ii) voluntary or involuntary manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle;
 - (iii) a driver involved in an accident that results in death or injury who fails to stop at the scene of the accident;

- (iv) operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated resulting in death; and
- (v) operating a motor vehicle with a BAC of 0.08% or more resulting in death.

b. Three Major Offenses (Ten-Year suspension), Including:

- (i) driving while intoxicated or with a BAC of 0.08% or more;
- (ii) driving while suspended, when the suspension was the result of a criminal act involving a motor vehicle;
- (iii) operating a motor vehicle without ever having obtained a license to do so;
- (iv) reckless driving;
- (v) criminal recklessness involving a motor vehicle;
- (vi) drag racing or engaging in a speed contest;
- (vii) leaving the scene of an accident or failing to make an accident report;
- (viii) any felony under the Indiana motor vehicle statutes or any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used; and
- (ix) any of the offenses listed above in subsection a.

c. Ten Moving Violations, one (1) of which is a Serious or Major Offense listed in subsection a. or b.: The Bureau of Motor Vehicles will suspend a person's driver license for five (5) years if that person accumulates ten (10) moving violations in a ten-year period, one of which is a serious offense listed in subsection a., or a major violation listed in subsection b. For example, a person with nine (9) speeding tickets and one reckless driving conviction in a ten-year period will be subject to a (5) year suspension as a habitual traffic violator.

3. Operating a Vehicle while Suspended as a Habitual Traffic Violator:

Operating a vehicle while suspended as a habitual traffic violator is a **FELONY**, the most serious type of criminal offense. Indiana law requires that, upon receiving a conviction for operating a vehicle while suspended as a habitual traffic violator, the BMV must suspend the person's driving privileges for life or as ordered by the court.